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I, E. E. Scott, Circulation Manager, do solemnly swear that the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of July, 1919, was 21,655 to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E. SCOTT, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of August, 1919.

MABEL KELM,
Notary Public

My commission expires October 17, 1921.

PHONE 6000 FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

After 9 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays call the following:

Editorial Department, 6000; Society, 6002;
Editorial Department, 6001; Business Office, 6003;
Subscription Department, 6004.

Daily Biblical Quotation.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1919.

Though I walk in the midst of trouble, thou wilt relieve me. Ps. 32:7.

Though troubles assail,
And dangers affright;

Though friends should all fail,
And foes all unite;

Yet one thing secures us,
Whatever betide;

The Scripture assures us
The Lord will provide.

Behold, God is my helper. Isa. 54:4.

OUR DELEGATES WOULD RETURN.

There is no surprise in the announcement that the American peace delegation at Paris is preparing to ask the president's permission to withdraw from further participation in the affairs of Europe, close up the affairs of the mission, and come home. It is significant, however, that on the same date this story is sent out from Paris the president is asking congress for an additional appropriation for the maintenance of the Paris mission.

The president purposes sticking in Europe until the last dog is dead.

* It's the Balkan snarl that has disgusted the American delegates. The peace conference has issued many orders to Romania, advising that country what it may and may not do. But Romania has gone blithely ahead.

It has captured Budapest and is now methodically looting the country. The peace conference issues another edict, and then sits back and waits for something to happen. And it happens.

It may be possible for Mr. Wilson or some of his associates to explain the United States' interest in such affairs. If so the explanation should be made, for to a preponderant majority of the American people our obstruction into these tangled skeins of European politics looks like a deliberate attempt to hunt trouble, not only for the present but for the future.

We stand firmly on our Monroe doctrine, and we propose to firmly guard it. But how can we demand that Europe refrain from meddling in our affairs when we persist in meddling in every imaginable European controversy?

The American delegates would be performing a genuine service to their country should they pack up and come home. Such an act might not meet with presidential favor, but it would at least force the appointment of a new set of delegates. That the present ones are out of sympathy with the president's policy admits of no doubt.

OKLAHOMA OUTBURSTS

By OTIS LORTON

A full grand stand every morning finally proved too much for the passing show across the way.

The actors' strike is one we can heartily endorse, but not to the extent of calling a sympathy walk-out.

Notwithstanding and however, the news dispatches continue to note the killing of men in Chicago saloons.

It is understood that having failed to find it in Kansas, F. L. Steenrod is now scouring the plains of Nebraska for a satisfactory hair tonic.

When the umbrellas blew up at McNauly park Thursday we felt in our bones that we were in for a change of weather, and it did rain last night.

Just to show that there are some instances pointing to an improvement in conditions, you can now find a little evidence of the presence of hair in a hair sandwich.

Bill Dimley is fast losing faith in signs. For some days he claims to the home that an itching palm means a financial improvement in his condition only to find that after all it was merely a bad case of ivy poison.

It is true that the food experts insist that the human system must have its meal of fats each day. But animal fat is what the prescription calls for, not mineral oil. The one builds tissue, the other lubricates. We have been more or less disposed to hold briefs for various ones who have in following the advice of a war-time government, found themselves straying from the straight and narrow paths of pre-war days. But for the gentleman who has been investing vaseline by way of the pie and cake route we have but one word to say.

Let the law take its course.

A New York authority explains that a man worth one dollar before the war is worth two dollars now—presuming he still has the dollar. What the New York man intends to say is that an inflation of money and credit has doubled the wealth of the country with a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. That is a very accurate statement, but it won't help anyone to bear it in mind.

CONTINUE THE PASSPORT LAW.

The request of the president that the passport law be continued for the time being at least, will meet the approval of public opinion. There is some agitation for the repeal of this law. It works inconvenience to those who, prior to the war, were accustomed to go and come as they pleased. But the dangers following reversion are such as to justify its maintenance regardless of any protest that may be made.

We want to keep a much stricter eye on the foreigners who enter America than we were wont to do in pre-war times. The passport system permits this. That a host of undesirables will seek admission to America just as soon as existing restrictions on travel are removed is admitted by all conversant with the facts.

America doesn't want this class. We have too many disturbing, unpatriotic, disloyal ones already. Our chief concern along this line should be to get rid of those we possess and make adequate rules to prevent others of their class from coming. The passport system is invaluable along this line. Let us keep it for a time, at least.

A BILL FOR DAMAGES.

The president asks congress for a supplementary appropriation of \$25,000 for the peace commission at Paris. This is in addition to \$1,250,000 spent by the commission prior to July 1, 1919. The items set forth by the president are of interest. There is \$144,914 for subsistence, \$103,000 for salaries, \$103,000 for the expense of commissions sent into other lands, and \$22,000 for rent and damages at the Hotel Crillon.

This last item gives us pause. For damages? What, may we ask, have our representatives been doing in Paris? Are we to infer that the champagne bottles were scattered about the corridors, that the boys walked on the beds with their boots on and used their automatons on the mirrors?

The president's message creates a painful impression. We had become reconciled to the junket as a whole, even though it was tremendously expensive—on the ground that after eighteen months of close application to war matters, the presidential party was entitled to a little fling.

But we can neither justify the infliction of damages nor their payment. We should have expected something of the sort from old Hickory of Tippecanoe—but from the snive, polished and immaculate coiner of phrases and jady's favorite—the every idea upsets us completely!

AGAINST WILDCAT SECURITIES

The action of the National Petroleum Institute in appointing a committee to draft a law prohibiting the sale of wildcat securities raises a pretty point. There is nothing so repugnant to the genuine oil operator as the stock company game. Nor, for that matter, is there anything to be said for it by any one. It is a form of immoral promotion that should command the earnest condemnation of all.

And yet, of late months and in the Texas fields in particular, practically every such a promotion scheme has actually made money for its stockholders. It is said that hundreds of stock companies in the Burk-burnett field have paid out handsomely, and are even yet earning splendid profits.

Of course the stock company that does develop into a payer is not a wildcat concern. That is evident. But how is the matter to be determined? The good and the bad start in precisely the same way. If oil is struck then the company becomes a bona fide producer and pays, but if the well is dry it is a wildcat.

The practice of wilful promotion should be discouraged. It is difficult to see how it can be wiped out altogether.

The Mexican bandits were not the first to attempt to hold up the United States government. There was the case of the Algerian bandit Raisula, who captured the American representative, Perdecaria, and demanded ransom. We had a different president in those days, one Theodore Roosevelt. His reply was characteristic and laconic. He said: "Raisula dead or Perdecaria alive." There was no payment of ransom and Perdecaria was delivered alive and well. The Mexicans gained distinction by their success. That is all.

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LET THE LAW TAKE ITS COURSE.

One of the interesting things brought to light by the federal health department's investigation into food substitution as a cause of a lack of nutrition was that a group of bakers and pie manufacturers were using a petroleum jelly that costs only ten cents a pound in place of lard or butter in shortening their products.

You know what "petroleum jelly" is. It's a scum! We are loyal to country and we are loyal to petroleum and its products. But the time must needs be drawn somewhere, and we draw it just before they begin to use vaseline as food. Vaseline has its uses. Don't understand us as knocking this valuable by-product of the refinery. But it is not considered a table delicacy.

It is true that the food experts insist that the human system must have its meal of fats each day. But animal fat is what the prescription calls for, not mineral oil. The one builds tissue, the other lubricates. We have been more or less disposed to hold briefs for various ones who have in following the advice of a war-time government, found themselves straying from the straight and narrow paths of pre-war days. But for the gentleman who has been investing vaseline by way of the pie and cake route we have but one word to say.

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